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THE
CONSERVATIVE.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY BY
JOHN B. NEATHERY, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:		TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:	
One month,	$10 00	One month,	$ 4 00
Three months,	20 00	Three months,	10 00
Six months,	40 00	Six months,	20 00

No subscriptions to either Daily or Weekly received for a longer time than six months.

FROM CAMDEN.

We learn that the enemy while in Camden, burned all the buildings from McKain's Drug Store to the Branch Bank, and on the other side of the Main Street from Druker's corner to the new brick hotel. They also destroyed Zemp's Mill, the Cornwallis House, the store of Mr. Geo. Douglass, and the house of Mrs Lang; but generally treated the inhabitants with civility. As in Columbia, the Yankees were intoxicated, and under its influence did many acts from the infliction of which, citizens suffered who might have otherwise escaped. The strength of the column which visited the town, was about 4,500, and, approaching as they did, from an unexpected direction, many persons were caught in the act of getting away. Among these were Messrs. Thos. Puryear and Carter, who had with them valuable racing stock, including "Censor" and "Albion," and others. All was of course captured. Below Camden, the enemy did not trouble the inhabitants; neither Messrs. Boykin's and John De-Saussure's being visited. Gen. Chesnut lost horses, mules and provisions, but the dwellings on his plantations were saved by one of his negroes. He told the Yankees that "Massa comes dar about once in two year, and dey allers gives him something to eat, but dat was all; and if dey bun de place, dey jis turn poor nigger out in de co'e." Under the influence of this Ethiopian philosophy, much old and valuable property was saved.

One of the ladies acted with great courage. The Federals entered her house and demanded her silver. She told them it was where they could not get it. They threatened to burn the house. Her reply was: "Burn—but you won't find what you are looking for." One of the Yankees then set the bed on fire, but the lady still remaining firm, they extinguished the flames and left the premises. Our informant, on his way from Columbia, met large numbers of negroes who had gone with the enemy, but were returning in disgust—the invariable comment of the simple hearted darkies being—"Well, boss, did you ebber see such a people." All looked as if they had seen hard times.

Among the horses captured on Gen. Chesnut's place, we forgot to mention the superb stallion presented to President Davis by the Viceroy of Egypt. One of the Yankees, after riding the animal through the streets, took off the saddle, and patting him on the back remarked—"You're too fine to ride in these parts, and we'll send you to Old Abe."—*South Carolinian.*

ABOUT RATS.

Lime and Rats.—A gentleman of this city, says the Memphis Appeal, who had occasion to use considerable lime about his premises which had heretofore been much infested with rats, informed us that these destructive little animals had suddenly ceased to appear or annoy him. "Before using the lime," said he, "you could scarcely walk across the yard after night without treading on them." He showed us several of their principal holes around which he had deposited a small portion of fresh or unslacked lime, which evidently had the effect of driving them from these places, which they had before resorted to in great numbers. The above is a simple and cheap method of getting rid of this annoying and destructive pest; suppose you try it.

Terrifying Rats—Dissolve a dwt. of phosphorus in one-fourth of a gill of olive oil, which may be done by applying a gentle heat, and whatever substance is smeared with this compound, will appear luminous for several hours. It is said that if a live rat be coated over with this luminous oil, and then act at liberty, all the rats in the vicinity will immediately absquatulate to parts unknown, and never return.

Destroying Rats.—Corks, cut as thin as sixpences, roasted or stewed in grease, and placed in their track; or dried sponge in small pieces, fried or dipped in honey, with a little oil of rhodium; or birds lime, laid in their haunts, will stick to their fur and cause their departure.

If a live rat be caught, and well rubbed or brushed over with tar and train oil, and afterwards put to escape in the holes of others, they will disappear.

Poisoning is a very dangerous and objectionable mode.

To drive Rats from your Premises.—Buy one pound of chloride of lime, and scatter it dry into every rat-hole and place that they visit, in the cellar and other parts of the house, in and under the cellar wall, and they will soon leave you. Don't put it on or very near any articles of family provisions.

Bait for Rats.—Mix a plate of corn meal with raw eggs, which is the best bait for a wire-trap; they will all get in, if there is room.

ABOUT FOWLS.

Fowls.—A farmer may keep a hundred fowls in his barn, may suffer them to trample upon and destroy his mows of wheat and other grains, and still have fewer eggs than the cottager who keeps a single dozen, who provides secret nest, chalk eggs pounded brick plenty of Indian corn, lime, water, and gravel for them; and who takes care that his hens are not disturbed about their nests. Three chalk eggs in a nest are better than a single nest egg, and large eggs please them. I have often smiled to see them fondle around and lay into a nest of goose eggs. Pullets will commence laying earlier in life, where nests and eggs are plenty, and where other hens are cackling around them.

Chickens.—A disease called *the gapes*, so destructive among chickens, may be prevented, and if not too far advanced, cured by a slight mixture of asafœtida in their food. Four ounces costing six cents per ounce, dissolved in water and mixed once a day in food, is enough for four hundred chickens.

Cure for Gapes in Chickens.—Take one quart of corn meal and about one spoonful of sulphur, and as much salt as will give the dough a salt taste—make it into dough. We are assured by a respectable farmer who has repeatedly tried it, that if this food be given to young chickens frequently, say once a week until the season for gapes is past, they will not take the disease, and that if laboring under it three or four meals of it in succession will cure them.

AN ENTERPRISING MURDERER.—Dr. D. F. Bivens the wretch who deliberately murdered his wife, father and mother, in Michigan, a few weeks ago instead of occupying his mind with matters suitable to his case, seems to be studying and planning, how he can make the most money out of the morbid curiousity created by his unparalleled crimes!

To this end, he advertises that he is engaged in getting out an autobiography, to include a full account of his life, all the circumstances of his murders, ect. It is reported that he has applied to Burnum to buy the clothing in which he murdered his parents and wife! An Adrian paper publishes a card, signed by him, warning the public against purchasing certain photographs of him, because he is about getting out some "genuine ones, taken with the clothes he had on at the time of the murder." He also says he will soon have the pictures of both of his wives, and advertises for agents.

The question of admitting the Senators from Arkansas and Louisiana has been postponed until next December.

DAILY CONSERVATIVE.

VOL. I.] RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1865. [No. 280.

LEE.

God bless our peerless warrior!
The Chieftain true and tried.
Whose honor's stainless as the steel
That glistens at his side,
Whose name alone fills countless hearts
With patriotic pride.

The victor of an hundred fields,
Not as in olden time,
When conquest urged its crimson path
Thro' carnage, and thro' crime;
But in a war that freemen wage
For every right sublime.

Around him throng the fearless ones
Whose breast a bulwark stand,
'Twixt fierce, but dastard foeman, and
The altars of our land,
Their proudest hope to fight and fall,
Aye, die at his command!

When time shall turn the dreadful page
His trembling fingers trace,
And havoc, satiate with gore,
Has run his bloody race,
And peace shall seek with eager hands
His footsteps to efface;

Then shall a grateful country 'round
Thy brow her laurels twine,
Thy name her proudest boast shall be,
Thy home her dearest shrine,
And brightest on her monuments
Thy deathless deeds shall shine.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, N. C., March 15, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.

I. CAPT. BENJ. ROBINSON HAS BEEN ASSIGNED to duty at this Post, as Provost Marshal; and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

II. Officers arriving at this Post will register their names, rank, commands, and authority for absence, at the Provost Marshal's office.

III. All persons leaving the city will be required to have passports from the Provost Marshal's office.

IV. A Camp of Direction will be established at this Post; and officers and soldiers found in the city who are absent without proper authority will be sent there to be forwarded to their commands. By order,

F. M. PARKER,
Col. Commanding Post.

S. C. JAMES, Adjutant.

Headquarters Post,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1865.

CIRCULAR.

The following classification embraces only the officers and men and men allowed to remain within the City of Raleigh.

I. All officers and men properly assigned or detailed for duty within the limits of the City.

II. All officers and men on leaves of absence or furloughs properly granted whose such leave of absence or furloughs have not expired.

III. All officers of the Quartermaster, Commissary and Ordnance Department and their properly authorized agents here on business with their departments, when such officers or agents have been sent here either by their Corps Commanders or by the General Commanding.

IV. All other officers and men except those heretofore mentioned are ordered immediately to Smithfield.

By order,

F. M. PARKER.
Col. Commanding Post.

S. C. JAMES, Adjutant. 276—tf.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 14, 1865.

(Extract,) SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 44.

* * * * * *

II. ALL CONFEDERATE OFFICERS AND MEN DE-livered at Savannah, or Charleston, during November, and December last, and all delivered on James River prior to the 1st inst., having been duly exchanged, it is hereby ordered that all such men shall be immediately assembled at Camp Stokes, Greensboro', and Camp Holmes, Raleigh, where they will receive further orders.

The special attention of all Enrolling Officers is called to this Order, and Circular No. 12, Current series, Conscript Office, Raleigh, N. C. Quartermasters will furnish the necessary transportation.

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
276—4t. A. A. General.

Headquarters Reserve of N. C.,
RALEIGH, March 15, 1865.

(Extract.) SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 45.

* * * * * * *

V. ALL COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ARRIVING IN Raleigh will at once report to Col. F. M. Parker, Commanding Post for Register. Such as are absent without leave will be returned to their commands.

Col. Parker will immediately organize a sufficient guard and arrest and send to the army all who are absent without proper authority.

* * * * * * *

By command of Lieut. Gen. HOLMES:

CHAS. S. STRINGFELLOW,
276—12t. A. A. General.

Confederate States Depository,
RALEIGH, N. C March 2, 1865.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT FOR THE PRESent the interest due January 1st 1865, on all certificates of indebtedness of the Confederate States of America, payable in North Carolina, will be paid at this office on presentation of said certificates.

C. B. HARRISON,
270—6t. Depository.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN APPOINTED "Commissioner to investigate, collect and distribute Claims of Deceased Soldiers," gives notice that after the 20th inst., he will be prepared to furnish the blanks whereby the wives, children, executors or administrators of deceased soldiers may have their claims placed in proper form to be filed in the Auditor's office in Richmond, and will use every effort in his power to have the same promptly paid.

Persons applying for blanks must forward a 20 cent postage stamp (or two 10 cent bills) to prepay the postage on the same.

A Register of all claims will be kept, and at any time the state of a claim may be ascertained.

HENRY E. COLTON,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Febrnary 25, 1865. 263—tf.

READ IT!

THE ABDUCTION!

THE ABDUCTION!

A THRILLING TALE OF REAL LIFE IN CALIFORnia and Mexico, by W. P. Wilkins, Esq.
Commenced in the

SOUTHERN FIELD AND FIRESIDE.

this week. Ready to-day.
Subscription $20 for six months; single copies $1.

WM. B. SMITH & CO.,
Raleigh, N. C.

THE KEYSTONE, for March, will be ready in a few days.
March 13, 1865. 273—2t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
HERTFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court, Fall Term, 1864.

Samuel Barnes, vs. James Green. } Original Attachment.

IN THIS CASE IT APPEARING TO THE SATISfaction of this Court that the defendant, James Green is a non-resident of the State, or so absconds or conceals himself to the ordinary process of Law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Conservative for six successive weeks, notifying the said Court to be held at the Court House at Union on the fourth Monday of March next, then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be had against him.

Witness, George W. Beverly Clerk of our said Court at office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1864.

G. W. BEVERLY, Clerk,
Feb. 5th, 1865. 45—w6w.

AXES, SHOVELS, PLOWS, &c.

5 DOZEN LONG HANDLED SHOVELS,
10 " Cast Steel Axes,
4 " " " Hilling Hoes,
6 " Medium Sized Grindstones,
3 " No. 9 Plows,
5 " No. 11 "
4 " No. 60 "
1 " No. 2 Two horse Livingston Plows,
1200 " Plow Points, Landsides and Bolts,
200 pounds Horse Shoes.
All kinds of Plantation and Bar Iron, at

SHAY, WILLIAMSON & CO'S
North State Iron and Brass Works.
March 3, 1865. 266—tf

ROBBERY.

THE SUBSCRIBER WAS ROBBED OF A FOUR HUNdred dollar 4 per cent. Certificate of Deposit, dated March 19th, 1864, No. 121, issued to me by J. M. Worth, Dep. If not found within six weeks from this date application will be made for a duplicate. This the 20th day of January, 1865.

ALFRED CAVINESS.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

BOXES FOR SOLDIERS.

ALL BOXES FOR SOLDIERS OR PRISONERS OF War from North Carolina, delivered to the following named persons will be promptly forwarded free of charge:

Sprague Brothers, Salisbury.
Dr. D. F. Summey, Ashville.
Dr. W. A. Collet, Morganton.
Dr. J. W. Allison, Statesville.
Dr. J. L. Neagle, Greensboro.
Mr. A. Hagan, Charlotte.
Mr. Edward Hege, Salem.
Capt. J. N. McDowell, Raleigh.
Joseph A. Worth, Fayettevillee.
E. Murry & Co., Wilmington.
Mr. F. L. Bond, Tarboro.
Mr. J. A. Askew, Colerain.
Mr. F. L. Roberts, Murfreesboro.

The boxes should be well hooped, properly marked, and delivered in time for my Special Messenger who leaves Raleigh on the first day of every month.

EDWARD WARREN,
Surgeon General, N. C.
Raleigh, Oc 29, 1864. 163—tf.

FOR RENT.

A LARGE AND DESIRABLE RESIDENCE WITHIN A mile of the city of Raleigh, with 360 acres of land attached.

Apply to Dr. Joyner, Yarborough House, Raleigh, N. C.
January 31, 1865. 248—tf.

JOHN D HYMAN,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
HENDERSONVILLE, N. C.,

WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ANY BUSINESS IN the 8th Judicial Circuit that may be entrusted to his hands.
January 5, 1864. 218—tf.

Almanacs! Almanacs!!

TURNER'S ALMANACS FOR 1865 NOW READY.

Price per hundred	75 00
" " doz.	10 00
" " single copy.	1 00

BRANSON & FARRAR,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 2, 1865. 215—tf.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & Co.,
STOCK AND MONEY BROKERS,
Raleigh, N. C.,

CONTINUES TO CARRY ON THE BROKERAGE BUSIness at their old stand as heretofore in all its various branches.

WEEKLY SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

IN PURSUANCE OF A PLAN LONG ENTERTAINED, and to meet the expressed wants of the Agriculturists and Country Residents of the South, the subscriber announces his intention to commence the publication of a Weekly edition of the SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

The paper will retain its present form, furnishing eight pages of reading matter weekly. It will be devoted as heretofore, to Agriculture. Also, to Current News, a synopsis of Army Intelligence, proceedings of Congress, reports of the Markets, &c., &c., embracing everything necessary to make it a valuable and acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

For the Farmers, Planters, Gardeners, Stock Raisers, Housewives, and business men of the Confederacy. The first number of the Weekly edition will be issued on or before the first Saturday in November.

TERMS:

$6 for 6 months, or $3 for 3 months. Single copies, 25 cents.

All present subscribers to CULTIVATOR to be supplied for the remainder of this year (1864) with Weekly, without any advance in price. Address

D. REDMOND,
Augusta, Ga.
January 24, 1865. 234—tf.

THE CHURCH INTELLIGENCER,

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE PROtestant Episcopal Church in the Confederate States, is now published by the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Association in Charlotte, North Carolina.

REV. F. M. HUBBARD, D. D., REV. G. M. EVERHART, A. M., } EDITORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION—CASH, IN ADVANCE.

For three months, $5. For six months, $10. For one year, $20.

*** For Army or Hospital distribution, a deduction of twenty-five per cent.

All communications should be addressed, "Church Intelligencer, Charlotte, N. C."
January 25, 1865. 235—tf.

Notice—Exemption from the Army.

THE SUBSCRIBER WISHES TO EMPLOY A MAIL Carrier. Any one wishing an exemption can secure it if application is made to me immediately. Good moral character required.

MARCELLUS JORDAN,
Mail Contractor, Greensboro'.
March 15, 1865. 275—tf

Claims for Deceased Officers and Soldiers.

WILSON, N. C., June 20, 1864.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS BEEN APPOINTED A COMmissioner to investigate, collect and pay over to the parties entitled thereto, all claims for bounty arrearages of pay and allowances, due to the representatives of deceased officers and soldiers from this State.

The parties entitled are: first, the widow of the deceased, if any. If there be no widow then, secondly, the child or children, if there be such, if there be neither widow or children then, thirdly, the father, if there be neither widow, child, children or father then, fourthly, the mother of the deceased, and in default of all of these then, fifthly, the executor or administrator of the deceased.

The claimant or claimants must furnish his, her or their affidavit, and that of one disinterested witness as to the relationship, and in all cases, where the claimant is not the widow, the affidavit must negative the existence of a claimants of a higher order. The Justice of the Peace, before whom the affidavit is subscribed must certify to the credibility of the witness, and Clerk of the County Court must certify, under the seal of the Court, that he is a Justice of the Peace.

If the claimant or claimant be a child or children of the deceased; and he, she or they be minors, the claim must be propounded by his, her or their guardian, and the fact of his being guardian must be certified to, under seal of the County Court Clerk.

When the claims is made by an executor or administrator, the fact of the executorship or seal by the County Court Clerk.

All of these papers should be sent in duplicate.

Any person directly interested will be furnished, upon application to me, with a proper form of these papers in full; a copy of which, for the greater convenience of parties, will be forwarded as soon as may be practicable to each County Court Clerk.

This commission is intended to facilitate the collection of these claims, and save the claimants all expense.

Parties interested may materially aid me in the investigation of their claims, if at the time of forwarding their paper to me, they will inform me of the date of the death of the deceased, where he died, was killed, whether or not they or any one for them, have received the personal effects which deceased had with him at the time of his death, and whether or not the deceased (if a non commissioned officer or private,) had ever received the State's bounty.

It is very desirable that all claims should be forwarded at as early as may be practicable. In all cases, give the claimants, Post Office and County in full.

NO. A. STANLY
Commissioner.
161—tf.

CALENDAR FOR 1865.

1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
Jan.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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1865.	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
July							1
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Sept						1	2
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Nov				1	2	3	4
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Dec.						1	2
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	31						

1865. 1865.

CONSERVATIVE

STEAM POWER PRESS

BOOK & JOB OFFICE,

J. B. NEATHERY & CO., Proprietors.

HAVING A NUMBER OF PRESSES, and a large assortment of

PRINTING MATERIALS,

We are prepared to execute in a workmanlike manner and with despatch, every description of

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING!

SUCH AS

BOOKS,
PAMPHLETS,
SHIN-PLASTERS,
POSTERS,
HAND-BILLS,
CIRCULARS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
CATALOGUES,
RECEIPTS,
CARDS, ETC.

Special attention paid to

GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

GOVERNMENT OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES

JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi, President, salary, $25,000.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, of Georgia, Vice President salary, $8,000.

Aids to the President.—Col Wm M Browne, of Georgia, Col Jas Chesnut, of S C, Col Wm F Johnston, of Ky Col J C Ives, of Miss, Col G W C Lee, of Va, Col John T Wood.

Private Secretary to the President—Burton M Harrison, of Miss.

Department of State—Judah P Benjamin, of La, Secretary of State, L Q Washington, Chief Clerk. The office of Assistant Secretary is vacant.

Department of Justice—Attorney General, George Davis, of N. C., Wade Keves, of Ala., Assistant Attorney General. H R Rhodes, of Miss., Commissioner of Patents. G W E Nelson, of Ga., Superintendant of Public Printing. R M Smith, Public Printer.

Treasury Department—G A Trenholm, of S. C., Secretary of the Treasury. Robert Tyler, Register. E C Elmore, Treasurer. J M Strother, of Va., Chief Clerk. Lewis Cruger, of S. C., Comptroller. B Baker, of Fla., 1st Auditor. W H S Taylor, of La., 2d Auditor.

War Department—James A Seddon, of Va., Secretary of War. Judge John A Campbell, of Ala., Assistant Secretary of War. R G H Kean, Chief Bureau of War; Gen. S Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General. Lt Col Jno Withers, Lt Col H L Clay, Maj E A Palfrey, Maj Chas H Lee, Maj S W Melton and Capt Reilly, Assistant Adjutants and Inspectors General. Brig Gen A R Lawton, of Ga., Quartermaster General. Col L B Northrop, of S C, Commissary General. Col J Gorgas, Chief of Ordnance. S P Moore, M D, Surgeon General. C H Smith, M D, Assistant Surgeon.

Navy Department—R S Mallory, of Florida, Secretary of the Navy. E M Timball, Chief Clerk. Com John M Brooke, Chief of Ordnance. Com A B Fairfax, Inspector of Ordnance. Com J K Mitchell, in charge of Orders and Detail. Surgeon W A W Spotswood, Chief of Medicine and Surgery. Paymaster J DeBree, Chief of Clothing and Provisions.

Post Office Department—John H Reagan, of Texas, Postmaster General. H St Geo Offut, of Va, Chief of Contract Bureau. B N Clements, of Tenn., Chief of Appointment Bureau. John L Harrell, of Ala., Chief of Finance Bureau. B Fuller, of N. C., hief Clerk.

New Daily Paper in Richmond.
PROSPECTUS.

THE undersigned propose to publish a daily paper, under the title of "THE RICHMOND HERALD," on or about the 15th of January next.

It will be entirely independent in politics, but will nevertheless accord to the administration a just support in all measures which, in the opinion of its conductors may be deemed promotive of the good of the cause in which we are engaged. A proper criticism of such acts as will be deemed adverse to this object, will be, of course, consistent with the independent character under which the paper is to be inaugurated.

In the matter of General News it will be found to keep pace with the leading journals of the day, while it will have added to it in the way of financial intelligence a feature such as, we venture to say, no paper in the Confederacy can boast of. Editorials from the pen of one of the ablest financial writers in this or any other country will be presented in each number.

For reasons not now proper to be mentioned, we forbear to give the names of those who shall compose the regular editorial staff; but we flatter ourselves that when they shall appear they will be found to constitute such an array of talent as cannot be excelled on this continent.

The well known character of the individual whose name appears below, as a stenographic reporter, furnishes we presume, a guarantee that, in all that relates to important political speeches and debates, whether in legislative assemblies or out of them, the "HERALD" will present advantages certainly not to be excelled by any paper in the Confederacy.

The farming interests will be faithfully vindicated, and care taken to disseminate the earliest intelligence which a proper regard for the welfare of that great element of national wealth and power shall demand.

In the matter of correct commercial intelligence, equal zeal shall be manifested, our object being to assign to each of these departments an editor of known experience and ability.

Arrangements are on foot by which to secure the earliest foreign news, and the paper will contain such editorial talent as will fully elucidate the bearing of foreign diplomacy upon Southern interests.

In short, "THE RICHMOND HERALD" will be found to combine every feature of interest which the requirements of the present crisis demand.

The enterprise is respectfully commended to the favor and patronage of the citizens of the Southern Confederacy.

P. KEAN & CO.,
Jan 18—228 tf. Richmond, Va.

THE
CONSERVATIVE.

The following rates will be charged for all advertisements inserted in the DAILY and WEEKLY CONSERVATIVE:

ONE SQUARE OF EIGHT LINES, OR LESS

One day,	$ 5 00	One week,	$ 20 00
Two days,	10 00	Two weeks,	60 00
Three days,	15 00	Three weeks,	90 00
Four days,	20 00	One month,	120 00
Five days,	25 00	Two months,	240 00

When sent by letter, the money must accompany the advertisement. Obituaries, religious and other notices charged as advertisements and must be paid in advance.

GOVERNMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA.

His Excellency, Zebulon B Vance, Buncombe, Governor
Col David A Barnes, Northampton, Aid.
Col George Little, Wake. do
M S Robins, Randolph, Private Secretary.
Dr Edward Warren, Chowan, Surgeon General.
Charles R. Thomas, Carteret, Secretary of State.
Jonathan Worth, Randolph, Public Treasurer.
Curtis H Brogden, Wayne, Comptroler.
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Major John Devereux, Wake, Quartermaster.
Major T D Hogg, Wake, Commissary and Ordnance Officer.
Major James Sloan, Guilford, Quartermaster.
Major Henry A Dowd, Edgecombe, do
Major James H. Foote, Asst. Adjt. Gen., (Roll of Honor.)
Major William A Graham, Jr., Ass't Adjt. General.
Lieut. Josiah Collins, Washington county, Ordnance Department.
Lieut. Thomas White, Franklin, Asst. Quartermaster.
Lieut. Isaac W. Garrett, Edgecombe, Asst. Quartermaste.
Lieut. Thaddeus McGee, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Charles H. Thompson, Wake, Asst. Commissary.
Lieut. Geo. W. Thompson, Caswell, Assistant Adjutant General, (Roll of Honor.)

JUDICIAL.

SUPREME COURT.

Richmond M Pearson, Yadkin, Chief Justice.
Wm H Battle, Orange, and Matthias E Manly, Craven, Judges.
Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General.
Patrick H Winston, Wake, Reporter.
Edmund B Freeman, Wake, Clerk.
[Meets in the city of Raleigh second Monday in June each year. The Morganton term has been discontinued.]

SUPERIOR COURTS.

Judges—Edwin G Reade, Person, Romulus M Saunders, Wake; Robert Heath, Chowan; Robt S French, Robeson; James W Osborne, Mecklenburg; George Howard, Wilson; William M Shipp, Henderson; Robert B Gilliam, Granville.

Solicitors—1st Circuit, Jesse J Yeates, Hertford; 2nd Circuit, Charles C Clark, Craven; 3rd Circuit, Sion H Rogers, Wake, Attorney General; 4th Circuit, Thomas Settle, Rockingham; 5th Circuit, Ralph Buxton, Cumberland; 6th Circuit, Robert F Armfield, Yadkin; 7th Circuit, William P Bynum; 8th Circuit, Augustus S Merrimon, Buncombe.

CONFEDERATE COURT.

Hon Asa Biggs, Martin, Judge.
George V Strong, Wayne, District Attorney.
Pride Jones, Orange, Marshal.
Clerk of Albemarle District, Joseph Ramsay.
Clerk of Pamlico District, Wm M Watson.
Clerk of Cape Fear District, Daniel Coleman.
[The next Term will be held as follows: Albemarle District, at Halifax, on 2d May next. Pamlico District, at Goldsboro', on 5th May next. Cape Fear District, at Concord, on 8th May next.]

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Willie J Palmer, A M, is Principal of the N C Instution for the Deaf Dumb and the Blind, at Raleigh.

Dr Edward C Fisher is Superintendent of the Insane Asylum.

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THE
CONSERVATIVE.

M. S. ROBINS, Editor.

☞ All letters on business of the office to be directed to JOHN B. NEATHERY & Co.

RALEIGH, N. C.:
TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21, 1865.

OUR CITY STILL CONTINUES to be filled with all sorts of rumors of very recent military operations below here. The fact that more than one Yankee column is engaged in the invasion of our State, and that their success in a great degree depends upon the full and accurate knowledge of each other's movements, renders it prudent we conceive to conform entirely to what we understand to be the wishes of the military in that regard, by publishing nothing which, should our paper fall into the enemy's hands, will aid them in this important particular. We know that our readers are very eager to be thoroughly posted, and no wonder they should be where there is so much at stake on the results But we are sure that all the true men of the country, will agree with us in the opinion that it is much better to postpone the publication of facts, which should they reach the enemy would materially aid him in accomplishing our ruin. We however feel warranted in saying that up to the date of this writing all the information we have that we deem entitled to any credence represents the operations of day before yesterday as decidedly favorable to us; though it is not at all probable that the conflict closed on that day, and we have little doubt that the contest was renewed on yesterday. What is to be the final result, it would be useless now to predict, as the result will be certainly known, and made public ere long. We notice however, that the bulk of our citizens wear tolerably cheerful countenances, and speak very hopefully of the final result. And we have a strong hope, that their countenances, now cheerful, may be still more bright when the contest has been closed and its final effects on the great interests of the country made known.

WE HAVE been shown a letter from Maj. W. S. Downer, Superintendent of the Lockville Mining Company of the 17th inst., giving some account of the doings of the Yankees in Fayetteville. We have been permitted to extract the following:

"Fayetteville is ruined. All the Arsenal Buildings, the Market House, Court House, printing office, both Foundries, all the Mills, Cotton Factories, Oil Works, Mr. Mallett's house, Mr. McLean's house, &c. They robbed the people of everything in the way of food. I have a letter from Mr. Mallett in which he says, 'some people must starve.' The train has gone down to Little River to-day and taken a load of provisions."

WE HAD THE NOVELTY of a large mail, on yesterday. It brought us quite a number of exchanges from Virginia and the Western part of our own State. But when we speak of its being a novel occurence we would limit application of the word *novel* to the fact of receiving our exchanges at all. We cannot properly apply it to the matter which they contain. For example, the latest Richmond papers we received here, dated the 10th inst., some ten days old, when according to the common course of the mails we ought to have received those of as late a date as the 18th inst. Since writing the foregoing we have been favored with Richmond papers of the 15th, but by no means very fresh yet.

General HENRY A. WISE is announced in the "*Enquirer*," as a candidate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon R. W. WHITFIELD, of the 2d Congressional District of Virginia.

JEMMIE R. BLANCHARD. The greatest Circus performer and Negro Delineator in the world, is now sick at the Episcopal Church Hospital. Jemmie has been a Southern Soldier ever since the war, but has been afflicted a great while with Heamoptysic.

HON. W. N. H. SMITH, has our thanks for valuable Public Documents.

CAVALRY RAID.—The Charlotte *Democrat* of the 7th says:

On Wednesday last a squad of thirty-five yankee cavalry dashed into the village of Monroe, Union county, remained about an hour and left, carrying off all the horses and mules they could gather up. A train of wagons, ten in number, belonging to a party of refugees from Chester District, had just reached the village and were standing in the street when the yankees appeared. Of course the train was seized, and horses, mules, and wagons with their contents, and 19 negro men, were carried off. Thirteen of the negroes escaped from the enemy and returned to Monroe the same night. The loss is a heavy one to the unfortunate refugees, for we suppose the wagons contained all the valuables they possessed. The women and children that accompanied the wagons were left standing in the streets of Monroe.

No buildings were burnt in the village—not even the Court House and Jail were injured—but the enemy seized whatever they wanted and carried it off Two couriers (sent out from this place) stationed at Monroe, were captured—Charley Brem and Marshall Jones.

PROMOTED.—Lt. Col. James R. Love, of Thomas' Legion, has been promoted to full Colonel, to command 1st Regiment of the Legion. This is a promotion justly earned by hard service. Col. Love is a good officer, a brave man, and last but not least, *a gentleman.—Asheville News.*

The Richmond Enquirer says that there is gold enough in the vaults of the Richmond banks to purchase twelve months' supplies, and uses plain language in commenting upon the fact, that these institutions are not only shaving their own notes, but permitting the specie to go to the North.

We regret to learn that the residence of Mr. James M. Craigmiles, in this vicinity, was entirely destroyed by fire about 2 o'clock on Monday morning last. Nearly all his furniture was destroyed. The origan of the fire is unknown.—*Asheville News.*

A memorial has been presented to the Legislature of Louisiana, signed by five thousand colored men asking the right of suffrage.

The notorious John P. Hale has been nominated and confirmed as Minister to Spain. His course in the famous Armistead case will not recommend him very highly to the proud Spaniards.

Senators Foote, Morrill, Wade, Wilson, Grimes, Harland and Ramsay, with their wives, are going to Charleston on a "pleasure excursion."

PUBLIC MEETING IN CABARRUS.

A meeting of the citizens of Cabarrus county was held in Concord on Saturday, March 11th, 1865, in response to Gov. Vance's call for provisions for Gen. Lee's army.

On motion, Matthias Barnier was called to the Chair, and Joseph Young requested to act as Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by V. C. Barringer, Esq., R. W. Feard, Esq., W. S. Harris, Esq., Dr. C. A. Alexander, Dr. E. R. Gibson and C. N. White, in furtherance of the object for which it was called.

On motion of Dr. C. A. Alexander, a committee of two from each Captain's Beat was appointed to solicit subscriptions in the nature of sales, loans or donations; and the committee was directed to report to Maj. A. J. Yorke, at Concord, on the last Saturday of this mouth.

District No. 1.—J. C. Barnhart and Pinckney Morrison.

District No. 2.—T. Cannon and C. J. Harris.

District No. 3.—E. R. Harris and J. E. Pressley.

District No. 4.—Mathias Winecoff and J. F. Gilmer.

District No. 5.—Joseph Misenheimer and V. Stirewalt.

District No. 6.—Edmond Foil and E. Cress.

District No. 7.—Geo. Barnheadt and John Moose.

District No 8.—M. Barrier and E. D. Lentz.

District No. 9.—M. Widenhouse and M. L. Bost.

District No. 10.—Thos. J. Shinn and J. M. Black.

District No. 11.—N. Krimminger and A. B. White.

District No. 12.—Nelson Slough and R. W. Foard.

The meeting then upon motion, adjourned *sine die*, with a full determination to see our army in the field well sustained.

MATTHIAS BARRIER, Chm'n.
JOSEPH YOUNG, Sec'y.

THE FURLOUGH SYSTEM.

The following application has been received at headquarters in Richmond.

CAMP CO. C, 9TH GA. BAT. ARTY.
Fort Fields, Jan. 24, 1865.

Maj. Chestney, A. A. G.

SIR: I have the honor of applying through you to the General commanding for a furlough of indulgence for as many days as he may think proper to grant for the good of the service, upon the following ground:

In the year eighteen hundred and sixty-four I met in Convention. By an act of said Convention I was appointed Guardian for the State of Georgia.

One Joe Brown who is agent for me during my absence, is I fear, doing mischief among my wards. It is important that I go home to look after him. I have not yet determined whether I will send him to a lunatic asylum, to the army, or make him boss of a Peace Convention.

I must, too, by statesmanship or bill of injunction, prevent one Sherman from trespassing upon my rights.

I am informed that some of my wards in the city of Savannah and vicinity are disposed to "sell their birthright for a mess of pottage." I must hasten home to admonish them, and, if good words and gentle means will not prevent their folly, I must administer the rod.

My business of a public nature, to you I have disclosed, but I have disclosed, but I am now in secret session calculating my chances for a furlough; and, hoping that I may get one,

I am, very respectfully,
Your obd't servant,
DAVY CROCKETT.

[Endorsation.]

HDQ'RS, GUN No. 6, Jan. 24, 1865.

I hereby certify that there are men enough in this battallion to eat duoble the amount of rations we get.

None absent except those on furlough on important business. Some of them have sick wives been feeble a long time, and are not now able, in a whole day to spread their neighbors' secrets more than five miles around.

Some of them have administered on large aerial estates, and are gone to attend to a division of their property.

I furthermore certify that the applicant is the best friend I ever had. I am the subject of all his eulogies, and he blacked my boots last.

Respectfully forwarded approved.
DAVY CROCKETT,
Corporal commanding Gun No. 6.

A CHINESE DINNER.

A traveler recently arrived from Pekin gives the following description of a Chinese dinner:

"The first course consisted of a kind of square tower formed of slices of breast of goose and a fish which the Chinese call "cow's head," with a large dish of hashed tripe and hard eggs, of a dark color, preserved in lime. Next came grains of pickled wheat and barley, shell-fish unknown in Europe, enormous prawns, preserved ginger and fruits. All these are eaten with ivory chop sticks; which the guests bring with them. On grand occasions the first dish is always birdnest soup, which consists of a thick gelatinous substance. Small cups are placed round the tureen, each containing a different kind of sauce. The second course was a ragout of sea snail's. At Macao these are white, but at Ningpo they are green, viscous and slippery, by no means easy to pick up with small sticks.

Their taste resembles that of the green fat of turtle. The snails were followed by a dish of the flesh covering the skull of sturgeons, which is very costly, as several heads are required to make even a small dish. Next, a dish of sharks' fins, mixed with slices of pork, and a crab salad; after these, a stew of plums and other fruit, the acidity of which is considered a corrective for the viscous fat of the fish; then mushrooms, puls, and ducks' tongues, which last are considered the *ne plus ultra* of Chinese cookery; deers's tendons—a royal dish, which the Emperor himself sends as a present to his favorites—and Venus' ears, a kind of unctuous shell fish; lastly, boiled rice, served in small cups, with acanthus seeds, preserved in spirits, and other condiments.—Last of all tea was served."

THE HAMPTON LEGION.—This superb commander Hampton, its originator and colonel, is now a Lieutenant General. Stephen D. Lee, formerly a captain of its artilery, is also a Lieut. General. Butler, a captain, is now a Major General. The lamented Pettigrew, first a private in the Washington Infantry, fell at the head of his North Carolina Brigade. Gary a captain of infantry, is Brigadier of cavalry in command around Richmond. Connor, once a captain, is also a Brigadier, minus a leg; and Logan, who started as a lieutenant, has followed the honorable career of his comrades and received his stars and wreath. Where is a similar record of any regiment in the service?—*South Carolinian.*

PROMOTED.—We learn that Colonel T. M. Logan, of the Hampton Legion, has been made a Brigadier-General, and assigned to command under Major-General Butler. Colonel L. is one of the youngest officers of his rank in the Confederate army, being less than twenty-four years of age. Few men, however, have a riper judgement, and none have acquired greater experience amid the dangers of the battlefield. The opportunities of the past will be his lessons in future, and we look for the honorable continuation of a career that has already been dignified by the best attributes of a true man and soldier.—*South Carolinian.*

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CONSOLIDATION OF COMPANIES, BATTALIONS AND REGIMENTS.

SECTION. 1. The Congress of the Confederate States of America do enact, That whenever any companies which are now in the service shall be so reduced as to number less than thirty-two men, rank and file, present and fit for duty, and when it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War or of General commanding the department or the army in which said companies may be serving, that they cannot be recruited to that number within a reasonable time, the General commanding said department or army may, under general regulations to be issued by the Secretary of War, consolidate such companies.

SEC. 2 That new companies may be organized from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the companies thus consolidated, if they are from the same State, having a number, rank and file, not less than sixty-four nor more than one hundred and twenty-five; and the commissioned officers of said companies thus organized shall be one captain, and one first and one second lieutenant; and the non-commissioned officers, four sergeants and four corporals.

SEC 3. Whenever the consolidation of companies, battalions and regiments shall have been determined upon, in accordance with the provisions of the first section of this act, the General commanding the department or separate army in which such reduced organizations are serving, shall recommend from the officers and men of the several organizations which it is proposed to consolidate, the officers for the command of the new organizations, who shall forthwith assume the respective commands to which they may be assigned by the General commanding the department, subject to the subsequent appointment of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

SEC 4. Officers of the organizations consolidated, not selected as officers of the new organizations, shall forthwith be notified of the fact, and from that time shall be dropped from the rolls. Such officers may, within sixty days after the consolidation of their commands, organize themselves in numbers sufficient to form companies, battalions or regiments and shall be officered from among themselves by appointment of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and the General commanding the armies to which the consolidated organizations belong, shall afford reasonable facilities for forming such organizations. The officers so dropped shall have the privilege of selecting the company and arm of service in which they may desire to serve, whether such company belongs to the army with which they are now connected, or some other army of the Confederate States, and shall be entitled to transportation to such company; and failing to make such selection, such officers, if liable to military duty, shall be conscribed and placed in the service where they may be found But no officer in the hands of the enemy shall be dropped from the rolls by reason of any thing contained in this section: Provided, That no officer shall be permitted to select a company on the opposite side of the Mississippi river from where he is now on duty, unless he resides beyond said river.

SEC 5. That hereafter all vacancies in the office of second lieutenant shall be filed by selection in the manner pointed out by the third section of this act; and all officers who may have belonged to the disbanded organizations, and who may be appointed to the disbanded organizations, and who may be appointed to the same grade in the new, which they held in the old organizations, shall take rank from the date of their first commission or appointment, and hereafter, should the new companies, organized under the provisions of this act, become reduced in number so as to have less than thirty-two men, rank and file, present and fit for duty, and a vacancy shall occur in the office of second lieutenant, the same shall not be filled; and should it be reduced below the number of sixteen, then a vacancy in the office of first lieutenant shall not be filled.

SEC. 6. That the office of ensign of battalions and regiments is hereby abolished; and hereafter the officer commanding a battalion or regiment shall assign, to act as color bearer, a non-commissioned officer or private from his command, who may be distinguished for meritorious or soldierly conduct, or for valor or skill, and said non-commissioned officer or private, whilst so acting, shall receive the pay of a first lieutenant.

SEC. 7. The General commanding the department or army shall designate the names of the battalions or regiments organized under the provisions of this act; and the colors of the oldest battalion or regiment forming the new, shall be the colors of the new organization; and the colors of the other battalions and regiments shall be transmitted, by the Secretary of War, to the Governors of the respective States, with a statement of the battles in which the battalion or regiment to which they belong may have borne a part.

SEC. 8. That all staff, line and other officers who may not have any command, or who may not at any time be on duty for a period exceeding thirty days, unless they belong to the invalid corps, or are prisoners of war, or are sick, or wounded, or absent by leave of the Secretary of War, or the General commanding the department or army to which they belong, shall be dropped from the rolls, and held to service, as now provided by law: Provided that the President be and he is hereby authorized to assign any officers, thrown out of command by the operation of this act, to vacancies in the staff, with the rank previously held by such officers in the service.

SEC. 9 Prisoners of war may, within sixty days after their exchange, avail themselves of the provisions of the fourth section of this act, or they may be assigned or appointed to vacancies in the new organizations; and hereafter, when commissioned officers of companies, battalions or regiments may be captured by the enemy, the General commanding the department or army to which they belong may designate, or the President may appoint other officers to fill their places, as provided in this act, to serve with temporary rank and command, to be held only until the return of said officers so captured.

SEC. 10 When regiments, battalions or companies shall have been consolidated under the provisions of this act, no subsequent consolidation of the same shall be made, unless by virtue of laws hereafter to be passed.

WHAT FORREST CLAIMS TO HAVE DONE.

CAIRO, March 3, 1865.—The Jackson (Miss,) papers, of the 18th ult., contain an address of the rebel Gen. Forrest to his troops, recounting the result of his operations during the past year. He says they have fought fifty battles, killed and captured 16 000 of the enemy, captured 2,000 horses and mules, 67 pieces of artilery, 14 transports, 20 barges, 800 wagons, 56 ambulances, 105 stand of arms, 40 block houses, destroyed 36 rail-road bridges, 2,000 miles of railroad, 6 locomotives, and 100 cars—amounting to $15,000,000 property.

In accomplishing this he admits they were occasionally sustained by other troops, but says their regular number never exceeded 5,000, 2,000 taken prisoners.

Josh Billings gives some advice to a young lady as to how she shall receive a proposal: "You ought to take it kind, looking down hill, with an expreshun about half tickled and half scart. After the pop is over, if yure luvyer wants tew kiss you, I don't think I would say yes ov no, but let the thing kind or take its own course."

Judge Ryan, of Buffalo, recently said, in response to a remonstrance against his ruling. "I have no law for it. I give it as the opinion of the court, based upon common sense. I am no lawyer. I never read a law book in my life, and I never will, for the reason that I see so many ——— fools who have read law, that I dare not venture the experiment.

JOHNSTON AND SHERMAN.

The New York *World* of the 3rd has an interesting letter from its Baltimore correspondent, "Druid," of date March 1st. In this letter the *World's* correspondent gives the relative strength, as far as his knowledge extends, of the opposing armies under Generals Johnston and Sherman. The letter is interesting, as being the speculations of a usually well-informed correspondent. After stating that General Johnston had assumed direction of the campaign now progressing against Sherman, "Druid" goes on to say:

ATTEMPTED CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS UNDER SHERMAN.

If the troops recently at Wilmington and Newbern, under Generals Terry, Foster and Schofield, had effected a junction with Sherman, the united Federal forces then would have greatly outnumbered Gen. Johnston's army. But these accounts state, not only that this junction had not taken place, but that it would not take place. Instead of moving westward from Wilmington, by way of Fayetteville to join Sherman at Concord, these troops it is said, are moving northward to Goldsboro, with the intention of marching on Raleigh, from which it is feared by the Confederates that it is the intention of Gen. Sherman to meet them there. In this case, of course, Gen. Sherman will endeavor to force the passage of the Yadkin river, and at that point, or near there, in all probability, that battle will take place, which will decide General Sherman's fate.

ACTUAL STRENGTH OF GEN. JOHNSTON.

At the time that Gen. Lee assumed the chief command of the Confederate armies, there were 95,000 troops in the West and Southwest, namely:—30,000 under General Taylor, Hood's successor; 25,000 in Arkansas and Missouri, under General Price (some correspondents of administration papers, writing from St. Louis and Memphis, say that Gen. Price had 28,000) 20,000 in Texas and Louisiana, under General Magruder; and 20,000 in scattered detachments in Florida, Mississippi and Alabama, including the garrison at Mobile.

GENERAL LEE'S MEASURES TO EFFECT CONCENTRATION.

Thirty thousand of these troops were at once ordered to report to General Beauregard, in South Carolina. Their orders were to proceed first to Atlanta and Macon, where they would be met by staff officers of Gen. Lee, with specific instructions. The numbers of troops who were in route in pursuance of these orders are stated to be—10,000 from General Taylor; 10,000 from General Price; 5,000 from Texas, and 5,000 from Mobile, which latter place is to be evacuated. Cut this number down one third, and we have 20,000 troops hastening by railroad to join General Johnston, for they would all reach Atlanta by railroad. From Atlanta, the route would be to Washington, in Wilkes county, Georgia, fifty miles northwest of Augusta. From this point to Chesterville, Chester co., South Carolina, a distance of one hundred and twenty miles, a new railroad is said to have been constructed and to be now in operation, passing through Abbeville, Newberry and Allston That part of the railroad from Abbeville to Allston, was completed and in operation as early as 1863; so that there were only the two links from Washington to Abbeville, and from Allston to Chesterville, a distance of sixty miles in all, to be built in 1864.

JOHNSTON'S FORCE AT LEAST 60,000 STRONG.

If these two links have been built, as stated, then these 20,000 troops, coming all the way by railroad, have joined Gen. Johnston by this time. If not, they will have these sixty miles to march on foot, which will retard their arrival four days later. Besides them, it will be remembered, General Johnston is in command of troops recently at Charleston and Branchville, 20,000, those recently at Washington, Goldsboro' and Hicksford, 12,000; those recently under Hardee at Savannah, 16,000; General Wade Hampton's cavalry, 10,000; and the troops recently at Macon and Augusta, 8,000—in all 66,000. Cut this down also and call it only 40,000, and still with the 20,000 above, General Johnston will have 60,000 troops. It is with this force, which many well informed persons believe is nearer 80 000 than 60.000 strong, that General Johnston will fight the battle with Sherman which will decide the fate of the latter. But he will not have to fight it with these troops alone.

DELUSION IN REGARD LEE'S ABILITY TO MOVE.

The greatest delusion which the North is laboring under is that the presence of Gen. Meade's army before Petersburg prevents General Lee from sending away from Richmond any troops to reinforce Johnston. The truth is, not only could Gen. Lee do this without imperilling the safety of Richmond or Petersburg in the least, but he could not do it without the knowledge of General Meade. The closest observation fails to discover any increase or diminution in General Lee's numbers. No intelligent person needs be told that we cannot see the whole of Lee's army. The part that is visible to the closest observation is not one tenth part of the whole. For aught Gen. Meade knows to the contrary, General Lee may have been reinforced during the last ten days by as many as 25,000 men and General Lee after all, may attempt to pierce on Meade's centre and to defeat one of his wings before it can be supported.

HOW THE MANŒUVRE CAN BE EFFECTED.

On the other hand, does not every sensible person know that a skillful military commander can move troops silently, in the night, from point to point, and night after night in succession, and still maintain the same show of force in front, neither more nor less? Certainly it can be done; has been done, time and again, both in European wars and in this war. What is there to prevent Gen. Lee from having thus transferred 20,000 30,000 or even 40,000 of his troops from his lines to some points on the Danville and Lynchburg railroads west of Petersburg and southwest of Richmond? Nothing. And the stake in North Carolina is so high a one so much depends upon the defeat of Sherman there that in all probability he has done it. How is he to find out? Only by an assault on some part of Lee's lines, or by a fourth or fifth attempt to reach the Lynchburg railroad, by again "extending his lines."

HOW CAN THE TRUTH BE ASCERTAINED.

Suppose he should try either, what would be the result? I know the gallantry and skill of our officers. I know the courage and devotion of our troops But I know also something of the nature of the defences of Richmond and Petersburg, and of the facilities which General Lee has for concentrating troops at any point that is threatened with a real attack. No troops in the world are braver than ours; but no troops in the world can accomplish impossibilities. The army that was repulsed at Fredericksburg and at the mine at Petersburg, and at every attempt that has been made by Gen. Grant, either to carry the works defending the rebel lines or to reach the Lynchburg railroad—that army would have no cause to blush if success did not crown their next effort. The defences of Richmond and Petersburg were erected with this end in view, and they might be held by a comparatively small force at a time when, in case of need, the main body of Gen. Lee's army must be employed elsewhere.

CRITICAL POSITION OF GEN. SHERMAN.

To recur to General Johnston. If General Lee has sent him only 25 000 troops, he will have 85,000 at the lowest computation, and with these it need not be said that Sherman's position becomes one of great peril. If the reports which have reached here, referred to above, be correct, it is evidently the intention of both Lee and Johnston to defeat Sherman on the Yadkin, and to risk much in order to effect that end.

TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS.

[OF THE SOUTHERN PRESS ASSOCIATION.]

From Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, March 19.

Situation here unchanged.

No movements to report.

Weather fine, roads rapidly improving.

Card from Senator Hunter.

RICHMOND, March 20.

A card from Senator Hunter is published this morning contradicting the report that he was in favor of a reconstruction of the old Union. He says there is perhaps no person in the Confederacy to whose feelings and interests such an event would be more repugnant than to himself He says, "I have always thought that we ought to maintain the struggle for independence so long as there is hope of success. The General-in-chief and the President of the Confederate States, as the highest military authorities, are best able to understand our resources and prospects. Whilst they have hope in the contest it seems to me that we should do all in our power to strengthen their hands, but after all it is in the sense of the justice of their cause that the hearts of our people should be confirmed, and it is to the chief Ruler of the universe that they should look for aid in the mighty struggle in which they are engaged."

Late from the Southwest.

AUGUSTA, March 17.

Late advices from New Orleans are to March 4th. They state that there are 40,000 troops in that city, mostly from Thomas's command, who openly proclaim their intention to capture Selma via Pensacola. One corps was left with Thomas who had 20,000 men. The Yankees moved on Huntsville, March the 1st, and a large cavalry force was at Day's Gap and Mount Hope, 30 miles South of Guntersville. At Pensacola the enemy's force is 20,000 strong, under Gens. Ash, Booth, Andrews, Davis and Steele. They announce their intention to cut off Mobile from all communication. Orders issued on dress parade at Pensacola for troops to respect private property on the march.

The raid on Milton, Fla., March 2nd was a small affair. A working party of about 300 Yankees with an armed guard to obtain lumber, approached our force unexpectedly, completely surrounding them and capturing 20 without firing a gun on either side. The enemy having accomplished the object of the trip, returned to their former position on March 6th. The enemy, about 200 strong, landed on East River, near St. Mark's, and burned Newport. The skirmishing continued at latest accounts. A large number of the enemy's vessels at Spanish Hull off St. Marks.

The Georgia Legislature has passed a bill authorizing the Governor to establish a line of mounted pickets sufficient for the purpose of preventing the escape of slaves to the enemy at Savannah.—The men are to organize into battalions of cavalry composed of such as can mount and equip themselves.

AUGUSTA, March 18.

The Mobile *Advertiser and Register*, has reliable information that Kirby Smith has 25,000 negro troops armed and equipped and organized under their masters and operating in the Trans Mississippi Department. The muster rolls of that Department contain over one hundred thousand names—80,000 effective in service. Journals announcing this ask why they are not used to some purpose where much needed.

Small pox prevails at Mobile Exchanged prisoners brought it with them. Sanitary measures have kept it limited in its ravages.

Yankees posted at Charleston send daily foraging parties who are devastating the plantations on Santee—all able-bodied negroes being dragged from the houses to fill the Yankee ranks.

The Carolina railroad is operating to 5 miles north of Summerville and twenty-five miles from Charleston.

Dr. A. G. Mackay the famous masonic author has been appointed by the Yankees street inspector of Charleston. The editor of the *Courier* calls him an old and well tried citizen. Sanitary improvements are progressing in East Bay, Broad and Church streets.

The Yankees are fearful of the advent of the sickly season and are purifying to be prepared.

On the night of the 10th of March a fire destroyed the whole block on which is situated the workhouse of John Frazier & Co.

The roads to Charleston are lined with people—whites and blacks going to Charleston on foot to trade and seek protection.

The Savannah *Republican* says Martin R. DeLany, a full blooded negro has arrived with a commission as Major of the U. S. colored volunteers service and has been ordered to report to Gen. Saxton at Hilton Head for duty. This is the first instance of colored men receiving a commission as a field officer except as surgeon.

Foster's command are treating the ladies brutally and outrageously in raids from Charleston.

Admiral Dahlgreen's flag-ship Harriet Moore was sunk on the third in Stone river while on her way to Georgetown S. C.—exploded by a rebel torpedo. Her officers and crew except Steward were saved.

The Cotton fleet that left Tybee on the 3d consisting of thirteen vessels are supposed to have been lost in the storm which prevailed for two weeks off Cape Hatteras.

Northern News.

RICHMOND, March 20.

Northern papers of the 17th have a dispatch to Grant from Sherman, dated Fayetteville March 12th. He says his army is in fine health and spirits. He met with no serious opposition.

Sheridan reports that on Monday last a portion of his cavalry was engaged in tearing up the railroad between Hanover Junction and Richmond, while the main body was pushing on towards the White House.

The London *Times* says the fact that a new minister is accredited to the United States, will dispel the wild fancy that England and France contemplated a sort of underhand recognition of the Confederacy after the fourth of March by acknowledging Lincoln as President only of those States which had taken part in his election.

Ex Senator Foote has reiterated his denunciations of the Confederacy in a letter published in London

The Ram *Olinde* was still in Port Ferrol.